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Philadelphia, Friday, December 5, 1919

ECONOMY AND THEN SOME

THE apparent inescapability of a tax rate of \$2.85 will force upon the new Mayor and the new Council a policy of the most rigid economy for the next twelve months.

If it should be necessary to reduce expenses by reducing the number of dispensable city employes, there should be no hesitation to use the ax. Mr. Moore has already intimated that he would use it if the present Councils failed to provide him with money enough to carry his administration through the year.

The city expects such economies from him as will make it possible to reduce the rate next year. If it is not reduced rents will be increased, for the landlords must pass on to their tenants the burden of the increased cost of maintaining their property.

Some relief can be found in an equalization of assessments. The real estate board has already begun to interest itself in this matter, and its chairman is talking about the necessity of a more careful and thorough assessment of real estate throughout the city. Much property, he says, is assessed for less than its value and some is assessed too high.

Recent transfers of valuable parcels for sums ranging from 50 to 100 per cent more than the assessment sustains his statement that some owners are cscaping the payment of their fair share of the taxes. If all parcels were assessed on a uniform and equitable basis. it is likely that as much money as is needed could be raised by a moderate tax rate, which would relieve the small house owners and attract business enterprises here which hesitate now when there is suggestion of a tax rate that approximates \$3.

POLICE GRAFT

TF THE Police Department were above suspicion, it would not have been necessary to create a special bureau of detectives in the district attorney's office. The arrest of two police detectives by the district attorney's detectives on the charge of shaking down a merchant, who professes to have bought stolen goods unwittingly, shows how it works when other set. The charges should be pressed in court in order that the truth may be established.

The public will hope that when Mayorelect Moore appoints a director of public safety he will name a man who will clear the force of all suspected officers and make the great majority of the rank and file feel that so long as they do their duty without fear or favor they will be supported.

FOUR-CENT MEALS?

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY appears to belong in the expanding group of scientific men who, in desperation, are trying to amuse a world that they cannot help. Doctor Wiley's more or less solemn assertion that a man may live on eleven cents a day if he will invest his money in cornmeal mush and milk isn't even a

good joke. Would Doctor Wiley lend the patient

citizen a stove? If you will dig a hole in the ground and reside in it you can beat the rent man. The money spent on shaving and hair cuts may be put in bank if you will let your hair grow long. A horse blanket judiciously used would make clothing unessary and it might be even put away *capefully in summer by a really thrifty man. These are ways in which the high of living might be brought down, but the people are waiting for some one to discover a method which, unlike Doctor Wiley's, will be a little more acceptable than death itself.

A TAX THAT FAILED

SECRETARY GLASS has discovered that there can be a tax so heavy that it will produce no sevenue. He has called the attention of Congress to the obability that the excess-profits tax will defeat itself unless radical changes are made in the law. He says that it encourages wasteful expenditure, puts a premium on overcapitalization and a penalty on brains, energy and enterprise, liscourages new ventures and confirms old ventures in their monopolies. In addition it acts in many instances as a consumption tax, for it is added to the cost of production and handed on to the consumer in increased prices.

Congress, however, assumed that the excess-profits tax would merely decrease he amounts to be divided among the hareholders in the corporations making

That the tax should be reduced is nended to Congress by the secretary of the treasury in order that in are times it may produce revenue withat adding to the cost of living. It is a recommendation based

knowledge of some of the elements of the principles of taxation.

Mr. Glass also says that it will be necessary to increase the normal income tax and the lower ranges of the surtax if sufficient revenue is to be raised to meet the war charges. If these increases are made equitably so that there is a feeling that every one is bearing his fair share of the burden, there will be little complaint, for we all know that the money must be raised to run the government and pay the interest on the war debt. Mr. Glass has already submitted to the ways and means committee some notes on necessary changes in the revenue law and he will put them in the

form of detailed recommendations, Congress as well as he is aware that the law needs rewriting in many of its sections so that its inequities may be removed. The country expects it to approach the problem with a disposition to distribute the burden of taxation so that it will gall no one.

MILLIONS IN STRIKE LOSSES ARE AN UNNECESSARY WASTE

When Justice is Assured to Both Sides in Industry Neither Will Have the

Courage to Ask for More TF DOCTOR GARFIELD were a wiser man he would put the work of some of his representatives in Judge Anderson's court at Indianapolis high in the

list of nonessential industries. He might even deny himself fuel and

He and his men are wasting their time at unproductive labor. What is more, they are distracting the public mind and beclouding issues that will have to be clearly seen and thoroughly understood before industrial peace is possible in the United States. If the miners and the operators are approaching a mood for reconciliation and settlement, it is not because of anything that the government is doing. They have been left to blunder disastrously along the road to calamity. If they are not awed and afraid and sobered by a prospect of universal wretchedness and incalculable loss their senses have deserted them alto-

The fuel administration has not beloed to bring a settlement. Everything that the government could do to irritate the miners, to sharpen and harden their sense of wrong, has been done.

The deadlock in the bituminous fields certainly involves something of greed and opportunism on one side or the other or on both. At bottom it is a great human dilemma for all who happen to be directly concerned in it. It is a detail of the blind and painful struggle by which humanity is trying to adjust itself to new conditions.

Patience and logic, a sense of justice and not a little of human charity will be necessary to the final settlement of the coal strike and similar strikes. The present fight in the coal fields obviously means self-sacrifice and consecration for many of the workers who feel that they have been badly treated and neglected For many of the mine owners it seems to be a fight for survival amid new and strange concerns. To the noncombatant public it brings the prospect of misery idleness and hunger. Yet this is the doming question that the federal court has attacked with rasping legalisms that are altogether unrelated to any vital concern of the miners, the operators or the country at large.

The government, acting through Doctor Garfield and the federal attorneys at Indianapolis, has never gone beyond the outer fringes of the matter. Neither has ludge Anderson.

You cannot produce coal by putting labor leaders in jail. You cannot pacify and reassure labor by forcing on its spokesmen the role of martyrdom. You cannot bring permanent peace and order in the coal fields by compelling operators to a sort of compromise that can be justified only by a rule of temporary expediency.

The quickest way to disarm miners or operators who may be unfair is to give them justice. No one on either side of this or any other industrial controversy has the courage to walk out in the open and demand more than that.

The fuel administration has tried as easier way and failed. Doctor Garfield announced that he would permit no in crease in the costs of coal, and invited the country to be comforted by the knowledge of his resolve while it endured cold and hunger and saw its industries succumb to gradual and certain

The logic of that course was woefully defective. If the country is not paying enough for coal to insure decent wages and a fair return on invested capital it ought to pay more. Certainly it would e willing to pay more.

If it is already paying enough for coal there is organized infamy somewhere in the coal industry.

The strike has been on for a month. Yet the public has no means of knowing who is at fault or where the blame lies The processes instituted at Indianapolis will waste more valuable time. You cannot depend upon injunctions and other methods of repression in dealing with a state of mind. Judge Anderson's decisions will settle nothing.

The government itself could have averted the coal strike.

It could end the strike now, Had the President and Congress summoned the miners back to work and promised them fair wages during a period necessary for a sweeping survey of the coal industry; had the men been assured that final wage scales would have been hased not upon academic theory but on principles of justice and that this wage scale would be made retroactive if investigation warranted it; had a nonpolitical board been appointed with a membership qualified to report to the world the rights and wrongs of coal mining, the needs of producers and the needs of the miners, there would be no difficulty about the ultimate terms of settle-

Such a course would have necessitated complete federal control of the mining industry for a considerable period. would insure justice to producers and

miners. It might be depended upon to inspire a constructive policy of operation in the coal fields. Mining is still a haphazard business. A federal commission, acting with the authority of Congress, might be expected to improve not only the technique of coal production, but to establish the whole business of fuel distribution upon a more efficient and even a more profitable basis.

The approach of a presidential year has left Congress dumb in this crisis. The responsibility therefore lies with the President.

Industrial disputes will have to be dealt with in a new way. They have come to be like war. They are too costly, too destructive to be telerated quietly and left to accidental adjustment. We shall have to deal with causes. For the present we are dealing only with effect.

The country is mystified now because it hesitates to believe that coal operators are unprincipled, mad with greed, blind to the responsibilities of citizenship. Similarly the people know that the miners' leaders are not Bolsheviki. Tetlow, one of the men arraigned for contempt at Indianapolis yesterday, has recently returned from France. He happens to have been an efficient machine-gun captain on the American side. Green, another of the accused, was formerly a respected member of the Ohio Senate,

It is when you look even a little way beneath the troubled surface of coal strikes and other strikes that you become aware of the great need of the hour. That need is a sympathetic knowledge of human motives, as well as a knowledge of economics, in any one who must direct great economic readiustments.

So, in the end, there will not only have to be a federal commission to keep peace and prosperity in industrial fields where now there is battle and loss; there will have to be a permanent tribunal administering a great new code of industrial relationships.

This Congress may shrink from the prospect. Another will not.

THE ROW IN MICHIGAN /

IT IS admitted that large sums of money were spent in Michigan to secure the nomination and election to the Senate of Truman H. Newberry. The statement filed according to law a year ago placed the sum at something under \$180,000. Mr. Newberry made affidavit that nothing had been spent with his knowledge and consent. The indictment ound against him by the federal court n Michigan charges him with perjury. and asserts that the affidavit was part of a conspiracy to violate the law.

When the case comes to trial the guilt or innocence of the senator will be established by competent evidence. If he guilty he should be removed from his seat in the Senate.

The federal law forbids the expenditure of more than \$10,000 to secure the nomination and election of a senator with his knowledge and consent." But every one knows that it is impossible to carry on a primary and election campaign over a whole state for such an insignificant sum. It is doubtful if since the law was passed any senator whose nomination or election was seriously contested has been returned without the expenditure of many times that sum. The saving clause was put in the law in order to permit the state committees, Republican and Democratic alike, to spend such sums as seemed necessary.

No one believes that the Ford campaign against Newberry was managed at a cost of only \$10,000. It could not be done. But if Newherry violated the law, it is no defense to prove that Ford violated it also. The expenditure, however, of large sums in the interest of Newberry or Ford is not necessarily illegal. The use of moving-picture houses and advertising space in newspapers for propaganda is not illegal. But bribery of voters is contrary to law, and perjury is a crime.

It will be prudent for the country to suspend judgment in the case until all the facts are known, while remembering that the charges against Senator Newberry are made by his political oppo-

A New York medical journal declares that the teeth of mankind Give the Body a Chance bad shape as they are today and that what the world needs is more dentists and better dentistry. It might appear to an outside that, even more important than dentists and dentistry, would be the removal of the cause of teeth deterioration; a cause not wholly inconnected with "refined food for refined

Life is realty, says the Concerning That tax assessor. Life is carnest, admits the taxpayer. And to say s not our goal, asseverates the finance committee. Dust thou art and dust thou burn est, we may remark en passant, refers to cash as well as coal, if you get what we mean.

D'Annunzio is t Straight Line leave Flume and the city will be occupied by Italian regulars, Formation according to a recent dispatch. Which appears to be a renunciation of free verse Which apfavor of the Italian sonnet.

The warm weather Flesh and Grass causing grass to grow in Woodbury, N. J. while word comes from Havre, Mont., of cattle freezing to death on the plains. If a beneficent Providence could make these ex tremes meet beef prices might come down.

With a Kindly

the coal supply of the country, but the He can get all the fire he needs at the end of a cigarette. When the miners Adit walk-out is followed

The Cuban Govern

ment has taken ove

by a walk-in it may in the straight and narrow path. When a wise guy Charter Euchre plays the deuce

the king's English in hand with the public it sometimes happens that the joker unexpectedly takes the "jack."

Old King Coal is a worrying old soul.

CONNELLEY IS COMPETENT

But Labor and Industry Commissioner May Strike Snag in Female Servant Employment Proposition

DR. CLIFFORD B. CONNELLEY, appointed commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry by Governor Sproul. vice John P. Jackson resigned, has made an excellent impression upon those who have ome in contact with him in the discharge of his official duties,

When Commissioner-Jackson was granted indefinite leave of absence at the outbreak of the war to enter government service, Doctor Connelley, who had been connected with the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. appointed acting commissioner. afforded him an admirable opportunity to office so that he practically takes charge as one trained for the place.

One phase of the commissioner's work, which no doubt will be developed to its highest possibilities and to the welfare of the working classes of the state, is the state system of tree employment. It contemplates the continued maintenance of clearing bouses for quickly placing employes in such way that the man suitable for a given job ill be placed in that employment.

It is a mistaken idea that this work is an utcome of the world war. The system was stablished under laws passed by the Legislature of 1915, and was well under way before our entrance in the conflict. The system will reach perfection of operation if it succeeds in eliminating a certain class of employment agencies whose principal function is to separate the workingman from a portion of his money under promise of secur ng him permanent employment.
When Doctor Connelley tackles the female

servant comployment proposition, however, I will find his bands full.

PROFESSOR HENRY O. GIBBONS, for years connected with the University of Pennsylvania, is greatly interested in Greek archeology. Since 1890" he has been a nember of the managing committee of the American School of Classic Studies at

The war, as every one knows, played sad havoc with the American and foreign archeologists in Greece and the near East Work was abandoned in all directions while the nations devoted themselves to attempted subjection of each other. Now that peace has come Professor Gibbons tells me that high hopes are entertained of a renewal of the work.

Professor Gibbons's daughter, Miss Mary Fulton Gibbons, a talented violinist who spent a number of years abroad and who recently has been on concert tour through New England, has returned to Philadelphia to reside permanently as a member of the faculty of a local-conservatory of music

A LBA B. JOHNSON has entered the ranks of publishers. It is in connection with N. B. Kelly, George E. Foss, Howard B. French and others in their work as officials of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Johnson is president The publication takes the form of a hand some four-page journal on tipted calendered paper, called Pennsylvania Progress.

It is needless to say that it is devoted solely to the interest of the state Chamber of Commerce. It is unique in having not a line of advertising on any of its pages. The editorial page carries a signed editorial by Mr. Johnson which deals exclusively with the proposed new constitution for Pennsylvania. The catholic aims of the organization are set forth by Mr. Johnson in a declaration concerning the farmer's interests.

in which he says : "Aside from the many problems to be considered in the new constitution * on subject can be of greater importance to the state of Pennsylvania than the improvement of the condition of its farmers with respect to improved methods of agriculture. proved transportation, improved method of marketing and a general improvement in the comfor: of living. To a realization of these purposes the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce is devoting itself." The management of Pennsylvania Prog-

editor. STATE SENATOR WILLIAM E., CROW, chairman of the Republican state committee, whose forced retirement from tha position will be a feverish feature of state politics, is a former newspaperman who is

ress is in the hands of Robert Haight as

ow serving his fourth term as chairman of the state committee. Senator Crow belongs to the soft-spoken ight-treading, casy-going school of politics the fix rather than fight brand. He is political pacifist. That's what has started the present shindy. As state chairman, this year and last too, he thought it his duty to act as peacemaker between the warring Resublican factions and has met the customary

fate of the peacemaker. He was a pronounced anti-suffragist too and had the women of the state the right to wield the ballot the gentleman Fayette, I fancy, would find other lious, or lionesses, in his path beside the astute

oseph R. Grundy. Although Senator Crow voted for the uffrage amendment at the last session, he was only persuaded to that action after re cented conferences with high state leaders Since then, however, I understand he ba modified his views of previous years and is reconciled to the fact that suffrage has come

Meantime the sound of meat axes being ground in the Bucks county woodshed con inues unabated.

WILLIAM A. PATTON, assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. official whose loss has been keenly felt by that corporation. Mr. Patton retired some months ago to enjoy the pleasures and omforts of private life after half a century

spent in the Pennsylvania's service. For a generation and more he had kent his fingers upon the pulse of Harrisburg Every piece of legislation directly or indirectly affecting railroad interests for forty years had been scrutinized by him. He became a perfect encyclopedia of political and legislative knowledge.

He knew every public man of importance and a good many of no importance in the state for forty years. His personality achieved as much for the corporation of which he was an official during those years as the political influence of the corporation Keen, courteous, far-visioned, wielded a power second only to that of his immediate superior, the president of the

He was, moreover, on unfailing judge o character in men. Some of the highest offiadvancement to his ability to estimate char-

Under the new order of things, when the railroad systems of this country revert to their owners, it will be a mighty good thing those who have among their officials a William A. Patton to lend a hand in recor struction and rehabilitation.

If English poets had the imagination of Italian poets Helgoland might be battling Finne for position on the first page of the



"YES, I CAN, TOO!"

THE CHAFFING DISH

OUR theology, in brief, is that the Universe was Dictated but not Signed.

Desk Mottoes

Brevity is the soul of sons, no less than the soul of wit Those lovely lyrics, swift as the note of a bird on the wing, im-perishable as a jewel, haunting as unfor-gotten melody, are the fruits of artifice no leza than of inspiration -AGNES REPPLIER.

A Garden Sonnet CO SPIRED, so sentincled by such tall trees

A garden was, that quietude was there And musing moved the meditative air Along the pensive pathways of the breeze: Such peace there was that surgent mysteries And ancient beauty that was born to bear Fur knowledge hid in muted speech and

Tumultuously rebel, bent their knees. THIS work was made by steamy rain and

This beauty shaped of stormy wind and She came there often when the day was

How quiet was the garden then! how loud With all the thick green lifting of the sod. The climbing sap and swelling buds, and

ALEC B. STEVENSON. Space the rod and spoil the Penrod, is our meditation after careful observation of the

The Sacred Subject A good dog story is always sure of the

front page in any self-respecting evening paper Colyumists sometimes, when bard up for material, make bold to chide the fair sex. gently; but none has yet been found daring cough to intimate that even dogs may have

their faults.

At the request of W. F. Mead, and by the indness of Fletcher Du Bois, we reprint the following poem, written in 1885 by E. J. Phelps, at one time ambassador to Great

Essex Junction

With saddened face and battered hat. And eye that told of blank despair, on wooden bench a traveler sat. Cursing the fate that brought him there Nine hours, he said, we've lingered here, With thoughts intent on distant homes, Writing for that delusive train Which, always coming, never comes; Till weary and worn, sad and forlorn, And paralyzed in every function— I hope in hell

Their souls may dwell Who first invented Essex Junction. I'VE traveled north, I've traveled south, O'er mountain, field mental and river, In ocean's storm, in desert's drouth,

Through railroad smash and steamboat shiver; While hope and courage faltered not Nor strength gave way nor faith was

shaken. Until I reached this dismal spot. Of man accursed, of God forsaken. Where strange new forms of misery lives without compunction Amail men's And I hope in hell Their souls may dwell Who first invented Essex Junction.

HERE Boston waits for Ogdensburg And Ogdensburg for Montreal, And late New York long tarrieth And Saratoga hinderest all; far Atlantic's wave-swept bays To Mississippi's turbid tide
All accidents, mistakes, delays
Are gathered here and multiplied.
Oh, fellow man! avoid this place
As you would plague, or Peter Funk's And I hope in hell

Their souls may dwell Who first invented Essex Junction A ND long and late, conductors tell

A Of trains remote, shipwrecked and slow Till even the engineer's dismal bell Takes up the cry, "No go-no go!" a, let me from this hole depart, By any route, so 'tis a long one life cried and with a sudden start He jumped on board a train (the wrong

And as he vanished in the smoke He shouted with redoubled unction,
"I hope in hell"
Their souls may dwell Who first invented Essex Junction

New York is all overwrought by the ad mission of Dr. Berthold Baer that he used to live in Philadelphia. Perhaps you do not know who Doctor Baer

He is the man who has weakened New York's love of life by his lovely little blurbs written for a Manhattan undertaker.

We wish we could find some one who knew the Doc in his Philadelphia incarnation. We would like to know more about him. Is it possible that Dr. Frank Crane is to have

Our idea of the really naive person is the one who is surprised when each episode of a movie serial ends with a cocked trigger or an explosion. Is there any feeling of more helpless baf-

flement than that of the man who goes to

a toy department, about this time of year.

buy a birthday present for a three-yearold Urchin? We see that the never-to-be-tob-highly regarded Gumps are on the stage in Chicago. and 500 Chicago busbands begged to be allowed to play the part of Andy, claiming to be the original of Sidney Smith's whim-

sical cartoons. The Burning Question The morning dawns, the day arrives, And forth to busy little hives Of industry and marts of trade Go slaves, who toil till sun rays fade-

By nine a. m. work has begun Most earnestly, but quips of fun Crop out anon the day to brighten And otherwise the minds enlighten Of those who toil.

Six days a week.

Throughout the day these slaves are seen A-wooing Lady Nicotine: Other slaves for divers reasons Have "rotation of the seasons Wherein they smoke,

Though many smoke, and some are known To carry smoke-stuff of their own. Permit us to present the bloke Who springs the little hourly joke-'Have you a match?'

In this great world there may be those To whom the world a living owes; At least that is the creed they preach; Too tight or tired to even reach

For their desires. sing, however, of the bloke Who needs a match to start his smoke; With bland assurance-'tis no jest-He'll from the world a match request,

And GET it, too.

To a Singer AST night my heart was heavy with

SMOKE

despair. And sad my soul, for I had suffered long And then, like starlight through the clouds of Care,

I beard your song. TT THRILLED a chord within me. Long before

I heard your voice, I thought I'd seen the Eud; But lo! within this newly opened door I found a friend! MY PEN had stopped; I thought the Muse

had fled; My work undone . . . I had no other choice: But when my fondest hopes were cold and

I heard your voice.

TT GAVE mestrength. Ambition's dying coals Were fanned to flame. In Verse's silver

woye a masterpiece. And then our souls

Reached out—and met.
ROBERT L. BELLEM. The old internal combustion we used to hear about seems to have been supplanted by international combustion.

Perhaps Germany signed the peace treaty with the same mental reservations as the modern bride who promises to "obey.

After we had written a book with much labor and pain, and it was just ready to be published, the printers went on strike And on the very day that a play in which we were interested was to open in New York government ordered all electric signs to

Life is just like that, is our surly com-

GHOST-RADDLED

COME, surly fellow, come! A song. C"What, madmen? Sing to you? Choose from the clouded tales of wrong And terror I bring you.

'Of night so torn with cries. Houest men sleeping Start awake with glaring eyes Bone chilled, flesh creeping.

"Of spirits in the web-hung room

Groans, knockings in the gloom The dancing table. Of demons in the dry well That cheep and mutter.

Up above the stable.

Clanging of an unseen bell. Blood, choking the gutter. 'Of lust, frightful, past belief. Lurking unforgotten, Unrestrainable, endless grief

From breasts long rotten A song? What laughter or what song Can this house remember? Do flowers and butterflies belong

To a blind December?" -Robert Graves in The Owl.

It is a safe bet that those who attended the Franklin Institute last night and saw pictures of French coal mines destroyed by Germans will have no sympathy with Germany's latest gesture in refusing to sign

Interpretative reservations may be entirely proper in the United States Senate. but Mr. Polk has bastened to let German representatives know that Hun reservations are still barred.

What strikers apparently fail to realize is that every day of idleness sends the cost of living up another notch.

The stanchest probibitionist may with clear conscience boost the local port. Its ways are waterways of peace and prosperity

The sun of the prohibition-beater rises

What Do You Know?

1. Who is the Mexican ambassador to the

United States? 2. Who succeeded Diaz as president of 3. Who was Simon Pure?

4. When did the great eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed Pompeii, occur?

5. What are agenda? 6. What school of literature was known as the "Silver-Fork School"? 7. Who was the "Rock of Chickamauga"?

10. What was the "Suicide Fleet"?

9. Where is the Dead sea?

8. To what race did Emile Zola belong?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Dr. Albert Einstein is a noted Berlin physicist, whose new "Theory of Rel-ativity" somewhat calls into question Newton's theory of the attraction of gravitation.

2. Lord Robert Cecil is a noted English champion of the league of nations. Andre Tardieu, of France, is a con spicuous advocate of the same project.

3. Nautch girls are East Indian professional dancing girls. 4. The French gold coin called a uspoleon is worth twenty francs.

5. Bukram or buckram is a coarse cloth of linen or hemp stiffened with size or glue, used for keeping garments in shape, for wrapping merchandise or for binding books.

6. The President signed the declaration that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany ou April 6, 1917.

A spalpeen is a mean fellow, a rascal.
 The word is Irish.

S. Facultative means permissive, optional, contingent, of a faculty. 9. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan.

Wolfe, commanding the British forces, defeated Montcalm, commanding the French, at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, which decided the fate of